

BOYS MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED

Suspicious Circumstances Surround the Death of Three Negroes Found on Katy Tracks.

Southbound M. K. & T. passenger No. 1, due in this city at 4:02 a. m., struck and killed three negro boys early this morning about four miles north of Welch. The bodies were fearfully mangled, one so badly that it was altogether impossible to identify it. The other two were also ground under the wheels, but the body of Emory Finley was identified by the shreds of clothes clinging to his body, while Raymond Mayes was not so badly disfigured as the others.

Finley and Mayes, accompanied by a stranger, left Vinita on the midnight train last night, intending to go to Chetopa, where Mayes lives, and where young Finley used to live. They were put off the train at Welch, and evidently started to walk to Chetopa. The engineer of the passenger saw them before his train struck them, and said they were lying close together on the track. He was unable to stop his train, and the boys were ground under the wheels and dragged along the track. Mayes' body being carried three hundred feet or more. The train was stopped, and the train crew and passengers had to work some time to extricate the bodies.

The mayor of Welch notified Marshal Darrough early this morning of the accident, and said that the Katy wished him to make an investigation, as the trainmen were at first inclined to believe that the boys had been killed and the bodies placed on the track. The marshal made a thorough investigation, but could find no indication whatever that such a thing had been done. The little money they had with them was found scattered along the track. Young Finley was 17 years old, the son of T. H. Finley, the Cobb hotel barber. Mr. Finley went up this morning, and after identifying his son's remains had them removed to Chetopa.

The marshal's office is investigating thoroughly the death of the three negro boys who were supposedly killed by the Katy passenger early yesterday morning four miles north of Welch. There are several suspicious incidents connected with the death of the boys. In the first place, it is rather surprising that they should all have gone to sleep on the track so soon after leaving Welch. And the engineer says they were lying in a bunch.

Another peculiar feature is that there was no blood whatever on the track where the bodies were cut to pieces. Brains and pieces of bone and flesh were scattered about for some distance, but there was no blood anywhere. Some trainmen say that men killed suddenly and cut to pieces do not bleed much, but it is rather difficult to understand why this should be so.

Some of the trainmen and passengers say that the bodies when taken from under the train were not warm, but almost cold, and that there was some stiffness noticeable, as if they had been dead for some time. It was this feature that caused the Katy employees to ask Marshal Darrough to make an investigation.

Marshal Darrough yesterday afternoon in his investigation at Welch found several persons who had seen the three negroes in that town after the midnight train on which they had come up from Vinita had left. It is a well known fact that no negroes are allowed in Welch, and a witness was found who stated that some of these young men who admitted having talked with the three boys had but a short time before stoned two negroes out of town.

The only explanation for a murder, if murder it was, is that, in the effort to drive the boys out of town, they resisted and one of them was killed. The others might have been killed to hide the crime. So badly mutilated were the bodies by the train that it would be absolutely impossible to discover whether the bodies bore wounds other than those made by the train. The heads of two of the victims were gone entirely, while that of the third was crushed like an eggshell.

It is difficult to account for the death of the boys as an accident, but it is almost as difficult to figure it out as a murder. The bodies were four miles north of Welch, and a careful examination of the soft earth on both sides of the track failed to show any

footprints, while a wagon could not have come within half a mile of the place. If the bodies were carried there, it must have been on a push car on the railroad, and no push car was found by the marshal, though no special search was made for one.

The marshal, in his investigations, did find, however, that a gang of young toughs, most of whom admitted having seen the three negro boys at the depot, had been up and about town most of the night. Three of them, Will H. Leek, A. A. Morgan and J. H. Coates, were arrested on a charge of introducing and brought to Vinita.

The investigation of Leek disclosed the fact that he had been up Monday night, the night the boys were killed, for the purpose of burning Williams' meat market at the request of Williams himself. Leek said Williams promised him \$50 for the job, and Leek intended to do it, but failed because he feared Williams was not giving him a square deal.

Williams was taken into custody, and of course denied having been implicated in such a scheme, but Marshal Darrough, while Commissioner Farrar was examining Williams, shipped out to his house and secured from Mrs. Williams and her daughters an admission that Williams had been called out of his house by Leek at 2 o'clock on the night in question. Williams then admitted this circumstance, but continued to deny that he had hired Leek to burn the building. He was, however, placed under arrest and brought to Vinita this morning. He recently failed in the meat business, and it is said his store building is heavily insured.

Marshal Darrough, while not committed to the theory that the three negro boys were murdered, is working along the line that they might have been. He knows that the night they were in Welch this bunch of young toughs, by their own admission, were up most of the night, and also by their own confession, engaged in introducing and planning to burn a house. Their character, therefore, in connection with the suspicious circumstances of finding of the bodies of the three boys, at least leaves a suspicion that something of the kind might have happened as that the toughs, in driving the negroes out of town, might have engaged in a fight with them and killed them.

Leek, when arrested, made an attempt to get away, aided by his father and mother, and Marshal Darrough had to draw his gun and range them in a line with hands up, marching them then out of the house until he could search them. Leek resolutely maintains that he had nothing to do with the killing of the negroes and does not believe they were murdered.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney O. L. Rider said this morning that he not long ago prosecuted a case in which the defendants were charged with killing a man and placing his body on the track, the chief contention of the government being that the man must have been dead when struck by the train, as there was very little blood on the track. The defense was its case, contending that a man struck and cut to pieces by a train does not bleed. A number of railroad men asserted that such is the case.

On the other hand Dr. O. C. Amundson, in answer to a query by a reporter for The Chieftain, said there should have been considerable blood if the three boys were alive when struck by the train.

The train crew have not yet been interrogated by Marshal Darrough, but they were interviewed in Muskogee by reporters for the Phoenix, which prints the following account of the killing:

"The train which is due in Muskogee at 6:25 a. m., was pulled by engine 308 with Engineer O'Connor at the throttle. There was a heavy fog and the engineer noticed a dark object on the track, which he at first supposed was an ash heap. He discovered it to be the bodies of three negroes. They were lying north and south on the track and were badly mangled and twisted under the engine.

"When the engineer and fireman pulled the particles of human bodies from underneath the train it was dis-

covered the bodies were cold, which leads to the belief that they were murdered and placed on the track. The bodies were so badly cut up that the manner in which they met death could not be ascertained."

MOODY WILL SUE RAILWAYS

Washington, June 27—Attorney General Moody has directed that suits be brought against a large number of railroad companies to recover penalties for violation of the safety appliance law through the failure to keep their cars in the proper condition. The largest number of violations attributed to any road is 52 against the Atlantic Coast Line railroad.

Among the roads made defendants are the Santa Fe, Burlington, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Muscatine, North and South railway.

CHAUTAUQUA OPENS SOON

The Vinita Chautauqua will open July 9. Rev. J. E. Pershing, secretary of the association, has still about one hundred tickets to dispose of. These should all be sold in the next few days. Every school child in Vinita should attend every session of the Chautauqua. Season tickets for children up to the age of 15 can be purchased for the coming week for only \$1, or a rate of less than three cents per attraction.

Those desiring tickets may leave their names, if they cannot find Mr. Pershing, with Mrs. Mabel Luckey at Peairs' paint shop, and tickets will be delivered the first of next week. Senator Dooliver, Champ Clark, Captain Hobson, Sam Jones—these are only a few of the more prominent speakers who will be present, besides musicians, picture entertainers and so on. Isn't it worth a dollar to have your child attend all these sessions?

TO THE PEN FOR ILLEGAL VOTING

Kansas City, June 25—John Feeley and John House in the criminal court today plead guilty to voting illegally in the recent election, and each was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. Feeley has served a sentence in an eastern penitentiary.

KANSAS CITY STOCK MARKET

Stock Yards, Kansas City, June 25—Quarantine supply last week was 3,700 cattle and 3,000 calves, a liberal increase over both the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago. Recent rains in native territory have removed a fear of drought which had started a good many cattle to the market prematurely, and receipts in the native division are greatly diminished from a short time ago. Buyers are therefore tending more diligently toward the quarantine cattle, and the steer market closed last week 15 to 25 cents higher than Monday in the quarantine division. Cows remained about steady last week. The supply today is 9,000 cattle all told, 4,000 quarantines, and 4,000 natives. Quarantine market strong to 10 higher. Best steers sold at \$4.50 Friday, today \$4.60, led steers at \$4.20 and upward, grass steers \$3.50 to \$4.25, some light grass steers at \$3.20. Cows range from \$2.40 to \$3.00 for fair to good grass cows, canners \$2.00 to \$2.35. Veals are a quarter lower than a week ago, at \$4.00 to \$5.75, in the quarantine division. Supply of calves was largest of the season last week and heavier than usual this early, as shippers have been advised of the prospective drop in the price. Prospects point to small receipts from native territory for awhile.

Receipts of hogs last week were very liberal at 72,500 head, and prices were very satisfactory to shippers. The market opened the week strong to 5 higher, but closed weak. The demand is strong and prices are still a dollar higher than last year in spite of the liberal supplies. The run today is 9,000, market strong, top \$1.50, bulk of sales \$1.35 to \$1.45, light weights selling up to \$1.40. Fewer heavy hogs are coming than formerly. Sheep and lambs sold at stronger prices last week and market is higher today. Not many natives are included, bulk of the supply being made up of Texas and Arizona. Quite a number of goats are included, demand for which is very strong, prices 15 cents higher than last week. Texas muttons sell up to \$5.25, Arizona yearlings and weathers today at \$5.50, with aged ewes out at \$5.75, spring lambs \$7.50. Goats range from \$3.50 to \$5.25. How today 3000.

NEW PARTY HE RESTED

Reformers Trying to Get Various Elements Combined.

St. Louis, June 27—The national committee of the People's party met in annual conference here today. There were delegates present from almost every state in the union. The gathering will discuss the political situation, and possibly may endorse a man for the presidential nomination.

Another conference was held today by members of the conference provisional committee, which is advocating a mammoth national convention of all the reform forces of the nation, the object being to organize a political body of unity, harmony and strength.

National Chairman Farris in his speech said that the differences between the middle of the road and the fusion factions of the party have now been healed. There are now no discordant spirits among the national committee.

He said that Roosevelt, La Follette, Lawson, Bryan, Folk and Hearst, nicknamed Populists by their Wall street despisers, are the great men of their parties, and it is their Populist tendencies alone that have made them more highly esteemed than their fellow partisans. A general tendency towards reform, he said, is being made practically along Populist lines, and attempts are being made to gather these reformers under one banner for the campaign of 1908.

TIME EXPIRES ON JULY 25TH

Enrollment of Babies Will End on That Date.

Commissioner Tams Rixby is sending out the following warning notice, announcing that the enrollment of minor children will be finally closed on July 25, and that all who are not enrolled by that time will fail to secure allotments:

The act of congress approved April 26, 1906 (Public Law) entitled "An act to provide for the final disposition of the affairs of the five civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," provides in part as follows: "That for ninety days from the approval of applications shall be received for enrollment of children who were minors living March 4, 1906, whose parents have been enrolled as members of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cheerokee, or Creek tribes, or have applications for enrollment pending at the approval hereof, and for the purpose of enrollment under this section illegitimate children shall take the status of the mother, and allotments shall be made to children so enrolled."

Notice is hereby given that all applications for the enrollment of children under the provisions of law above quoted must be submitted to and received by the commissioner to the five civilized tribes not later than midnight, July 25, 1908.

All such applications must be made to the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes and submitted upon the blanks provided for that purpose by this office.

The provision of law above noted specifically limits the reception of such applications to July 25, 1908, and there is no authority vested in this office or the department of the interior to receive or consider any such application after said date.

TAMS RIXBY, Commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes.

Muskogee, Indian Territory, June 25, 1908.

EARTHQUAKE SHOOK WALES

Cardiff, Wales, June 27—A violent earthquake was experienced throughout Wales this morning. Houses were rocked, many of the cheaper ones being damaged. Hundreds of chimneys fell. The occupants of dwellings were thrown to the ground and the people fled from their houses shrieking in panic. So far as known there were no casualties. The earthquake shock was also felt at Bristol and other places.

Harry Thaw Seems Not to Be Seriously Disturbed.

New York, June 27—Harry Thaw's first night in the Tombs was uneventful. He retired early and slept soundly, awaking this morning apparently much refreshed. He seemed much brighter and for a time took a lively interest in his surroundings.

He ate an early breakfast and then was given the morning papers, devoting particular attention to the headlines and illustrations connected with the story of his killing of Stanford White. He was greatly pleased when informed that his wife would visit him during the day. Seventeen letters were addressed to him in the morning mail, most of them had been written by women.

Perhaps the most interesting development late last night was the announcement that Mrs. Thaw had told her husband's lawyer that she had received many letters from White since her marriage. One of them her husband found a few days ago, and at the time vowed vengeance on the writer.

DISAGREE ON MEAT BILL

Washington, June 27—The conference on the agricultural appropriation bill took a recess at 11:15 this morning, when they resumed that it appeared to be impossible to reach an agreement on the meat inspection amendment. Senator Proctor urged that a disagreement be reported, but the house conferees refused their consent. Another attempt to reach an agreement will be made this afternoon.

TREATY GOES OVER A YEAR

Washington, June 27—The committee on foreign relations adjourned today without acting on the San Domingo treaty, which will now go over until the next session. Its opponents claim that they have votes enough to defeat it.

NO REGULATION OF INSURANCE

Washington, June 25—Congress has no right to regulate insurance companies, according to the report of the senate committee on judiciary presented by Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. The committee promises to give its reasons later.

PENNSYLVANIA GETS IN LINE

Harrisburg, Pa., June 27—The Democratic state convention here today adopted resolutions declaring that Bryan "is now regarded as the certain successor of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency."

Wimer's Laxative Syrup for all Stomach Troubles.

Dyspepsia, heartburn, sour stomach, biliousness, sick headache and all troubles originating from the stomach and liver. To keep your liver active means good health to you. It adds tone and vigor to the digestive organs and stimulates the liver and kidneys to healthy action. If not satisfied after using one-half return and get your money back. We guarantee every bottle to do as we have stated above. Sold by Wimer Drug Co.

The old time method of purging the system with Cathartics that tear, gripe and break down the walls of the stomach and intestines is superseded by Wimer's Little Liver Pills. They cleanse the liver, and instead of weakening, build up and strengthen the whole system. Relieve headache, biliousness, constipation, etc. Sold by A. P. Owens.

TO EXTEND YOUR LIFE.

Thinking an Exhaustive Process and the Need the Brain Worker Has of Repair.

According to the theories propounded recently by Dr. Wilhelm Ostwald, of the University of Leipzig, in his lecture before the students of Columbia University, the length of human life depends upon the store of psychic energy which is within the body. The prolongation of life at pleasure, according to his theory, should be merely a question of revitalizing the body occasionally with this mysterious force, which travels through the nervous system, and which experiment has shown to be closely akin to electricity.

Dr. Ostwald said in part: "Thinking is the most exhaustive kind of work, because it consumes more of this force than any physical process. It has often been found, upon stopping the process of thought, that this energy is transformed into heat in the body, and at the same time there is less need of reinforcement of the supply of energy. When I am engaged in severe mental labor, as I have been since coming to America, I eat twice as much as I do when I am not so engaged. This only shows that the brain is constantly using up a supply of the energy, and to keep up brain work we must keep supplying the energy from the outside.

"Most of this energy comes in through the food which we eat, but every sense impression, such as seeing, hearing or feeling, converts a certain amount of force into the body. When the body sense receives the energy, it acts just like any other machine in its transformations. The question of long life then is simply a question of keeping up the supply. As long as the vital organs are able to assimilate properly, thus providing the body with the force that is used up in mental and physical processes, a person should remain young.—Boston Budget and Beacon.

BLANKETS AND WOOLENS.

How to Cleanse Blankets the Right Way and How to Put Away Woollens.

Washing Blankets.—When my little neighbor washes blankets, it is a pleasure for me to sit by and watch the pretty, soft, fluffy things blowing on the line. The process is so simple that I have learned to do it myself. Choose a warm, sunny, but windy day. This is important, if the best results are wished. While dry, look over them carefully, and put a safety pin in the center of the soiled spots. For one pair of blankets, prepare a soda with half a cake of any good white soap, with one tablespoonful each of borax and ammonia. The soda must be as hot as you can bear the hand in. Let the blankets stand in this for an hour, and if the water is too cold, add more hot water. Then look up the places where the pins are, remove these and rub between the hands until the spots disappear. Do not rub on the board, and do not soap on the blanket direct, have ready a second tub of soda, and paddle them around in this, squeezing and pressing between the hands, rinse in not less than three waters of the same temperature, running them through the wringer each time. Fasten with at least a dozen pins to the line, and shake frequently while drying.

Sterling Woollens.—This is the season for putting away woollen clothes and furs. No moth balls or other vile-smelling substance will be needed if the garments are hung on the line in the sun, whipped with a light switch, and in the case of clothes all the soil spots carefully cleaned. Then tie up in clean pillow cases or, better still, fold over the hems and run along on the machine. A chain-stitch machine is best for this purpose, as it is easily ripped; but if a lock-stitch is used, have the bottom thread loose. —Country Gentleman.

Whole Wheat Bread.

Boil one cupful of milk, add one cupful of water, one teaspoonful each of salt, sugar and butter. When this is lukewarm, add one-fourth of a yeast cake dissolved in one-half of a cupful of lukewarm water, and enough whole wheat flour to make a thin batter. Have this done by six o'clock and set in a warm place until ten o'clock. Add enough flour to make a soft dough, kneading well. Let it rise until morning. Then stir down and pour into well-greased pans and let it rise half an hour. Bake one hour in a moderate oven.

To Renew a Mirror.

Keep for this purpose a piece of sponge, a cloth, and silk handkerchief, all entirely free from dirt, as the least grit will scratch the fine surface of the glass. First sponge it with a little spirit of wine, or gin and water, to clean off all spots; then dust over it powdered lime tied in muslin, rub it lightly and quickly off with the cloth, and finish by rubbing with the silk handkerchief. Be careful not to rub the edges of the frame.

Moth in Carpets.

If the moths have got into a carpet it must be taken up, thoroughly shaken, and pressed with a flatiron as hot as it will bear without scorching. Then liberally sprinkle the floor where it is to be with spirits of turpentine, pouring it into any cracks there may be between the boards.

For Washing Brushes.

Dissolve rock alumina in the proportion of one ounce to two quarts of water. Dip the brushes lightly in this and move backward and forward. Rinse thoroughly in cold water, shake and dry in the sun.